

serrated internally; adipose dorsal commences not far from the extremity of the first dorsal, and its base is a little longer than that of the anal; caudal forked, the lobes of nearly equal lengths. *Colours*: a dark spot on the shoulder, and a second on the base of the adipose dorsal fin; body with indistinct cross bands.

Hab. Tenasserim provinces.

One specimen (Blyth's typical one), $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, is in the Calcutta Museum.

MACRONES LEUCOPHASIS.

Bagrus leucophasis, Blyth, J. A. S. of Beng. 1860, p. 148.

D. $\frac{1}{7}$ | 0. P. $\frac{1}{8-10}$. V. 6. A. $\frac{3}{8}$. C. 17.

Length of head $\frac{2}{9}$, of pectoral $\frac{1}{6}$, of caudal $\frac{2}{7}$, height of body $\frac{2}{9}$, of dorsal fin $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total length. *Eyes*, diameter $\frac{1}{4}$ of length of head, $1\frac{1}{2}$ diameter from end of snout, and 1 apart. Head somewhat compressed, snout rounded, the upper jaw slightly the longer. The superior longitudinal groove on the upper surface of the head does not quite reach the base of the occipital process, which last is twice as long as wide at its base, while there is a short interspace between its termination and the basal bone of the dorsal fin. Upper surface of the head slightly rugose. *Barbels*: the nasal reach the anterior margin of the orbit, the maxillary the end of the anal fin, the external mandibular to the middle of the pectoral, and the internal to the gill-opening. *Teeth* in an uninterrupted crescentic band on the palate. *Fins*: dorsal spine moderately strong, as long as the head from the angle of the mouth, finely serrated posteriorly in its upper fourth; the adipose fin commences just behind the first dorsal, and the length of its base is nearly double that of the rayed fin; pectoral spine much stronger than the dorsal, of about equal length, whilst it is coarsely serrated internally. The ventral arises behind the posterior extremity of the dorsal; caudal deeply forked, the lobes having filamentous prolongations. *Colours*: of a deep purplish black over the body and fins; numerous white dots exist on the body, most apparent after death.

Hab. Burmese rivers, attaining 12 inches or more in length. Its native name signifies "topsy turvy," as it is said to swim with its abdomen uppermost.

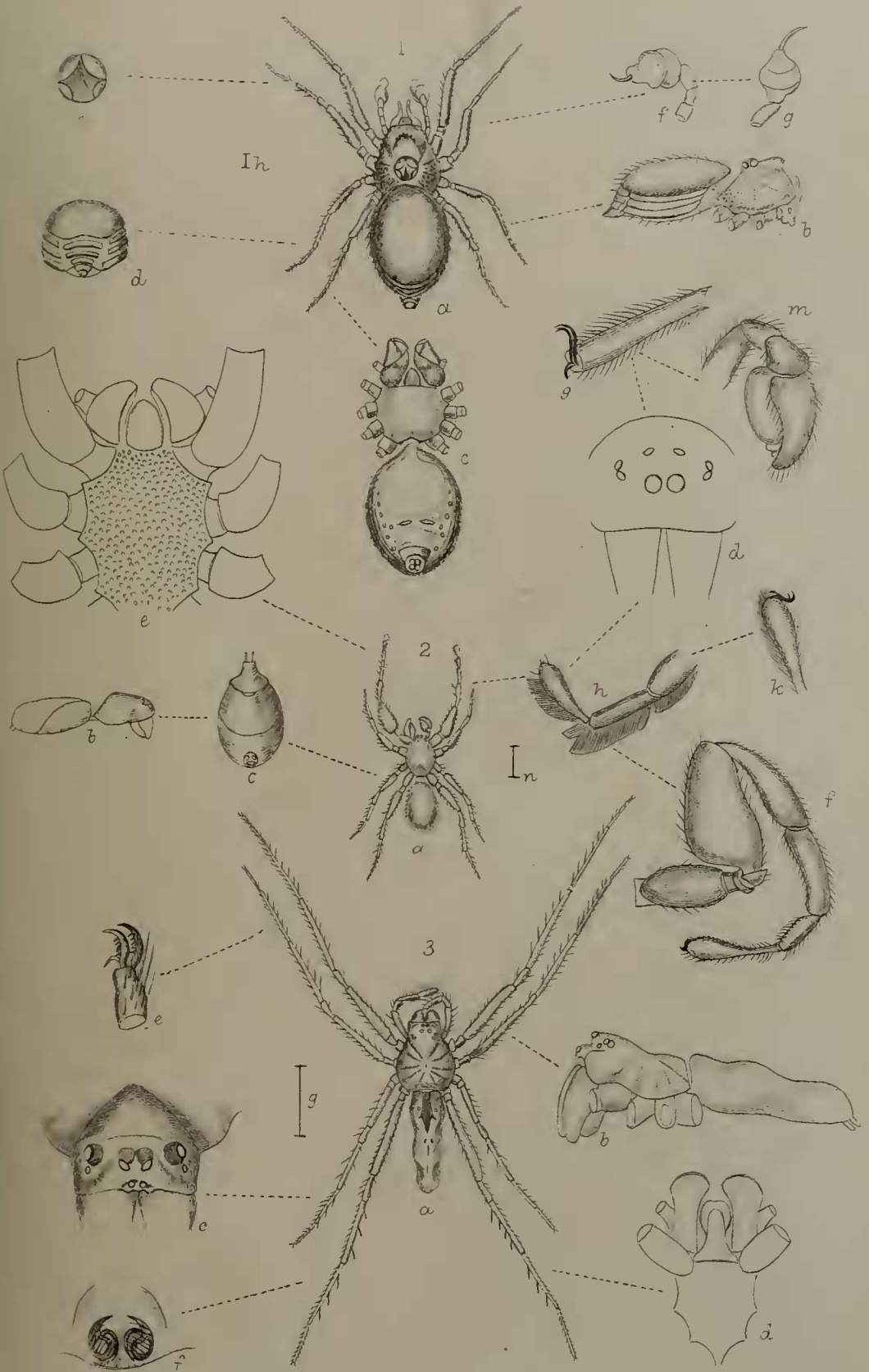
In the definition of the genus *Bregmaceros*, Thompson, the presence of an air-vessel and pyloric appendages has been denied; the former is, on the contrary, comparatively very large (in *B. atripinnis*, Day), whilst it has two pyloric appendages.

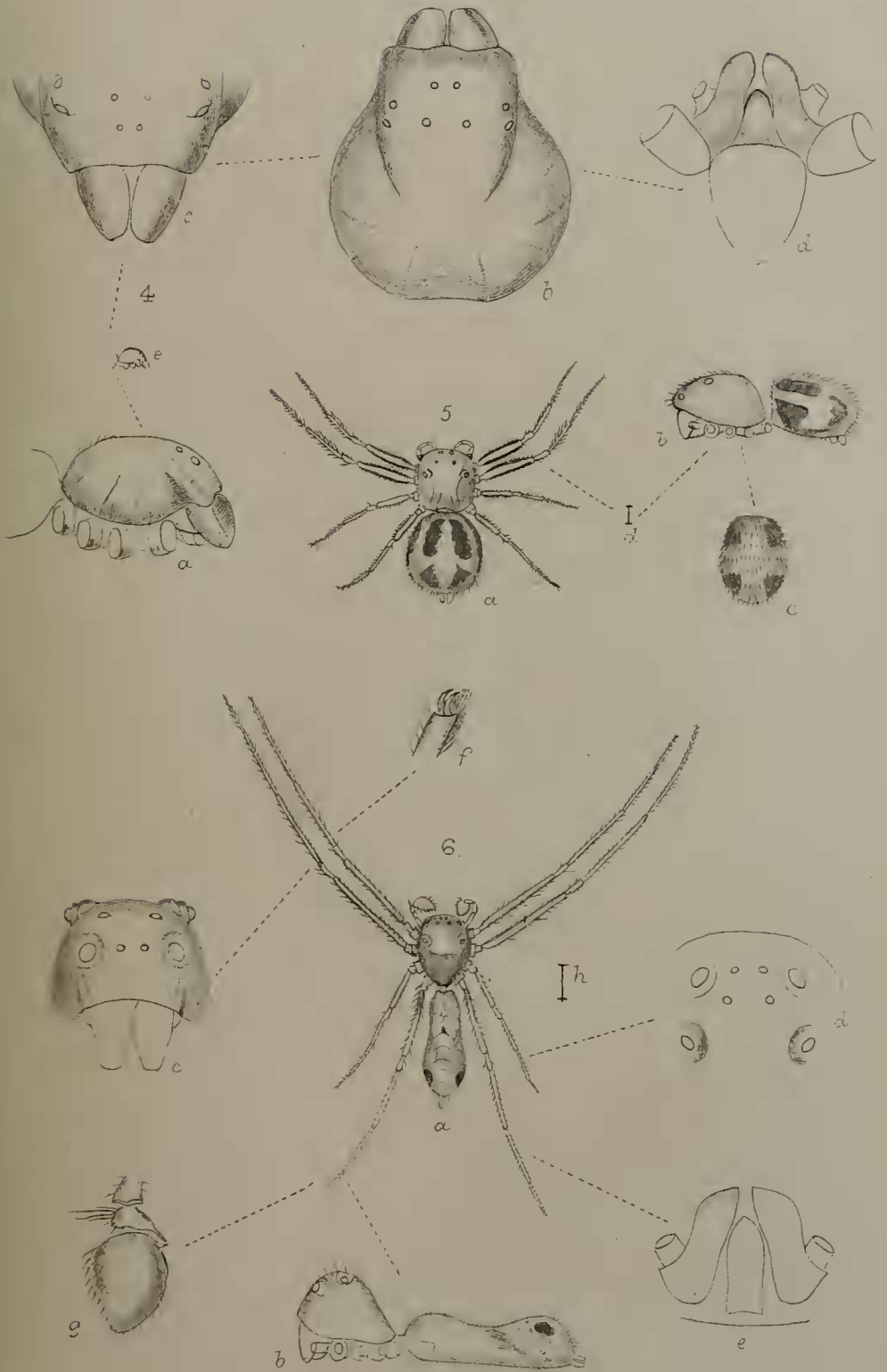
5. On some new Genera and Species of Araneidea. By the Rev. O. P. CAMBRIDGE, M.A., C.M.Z.S.

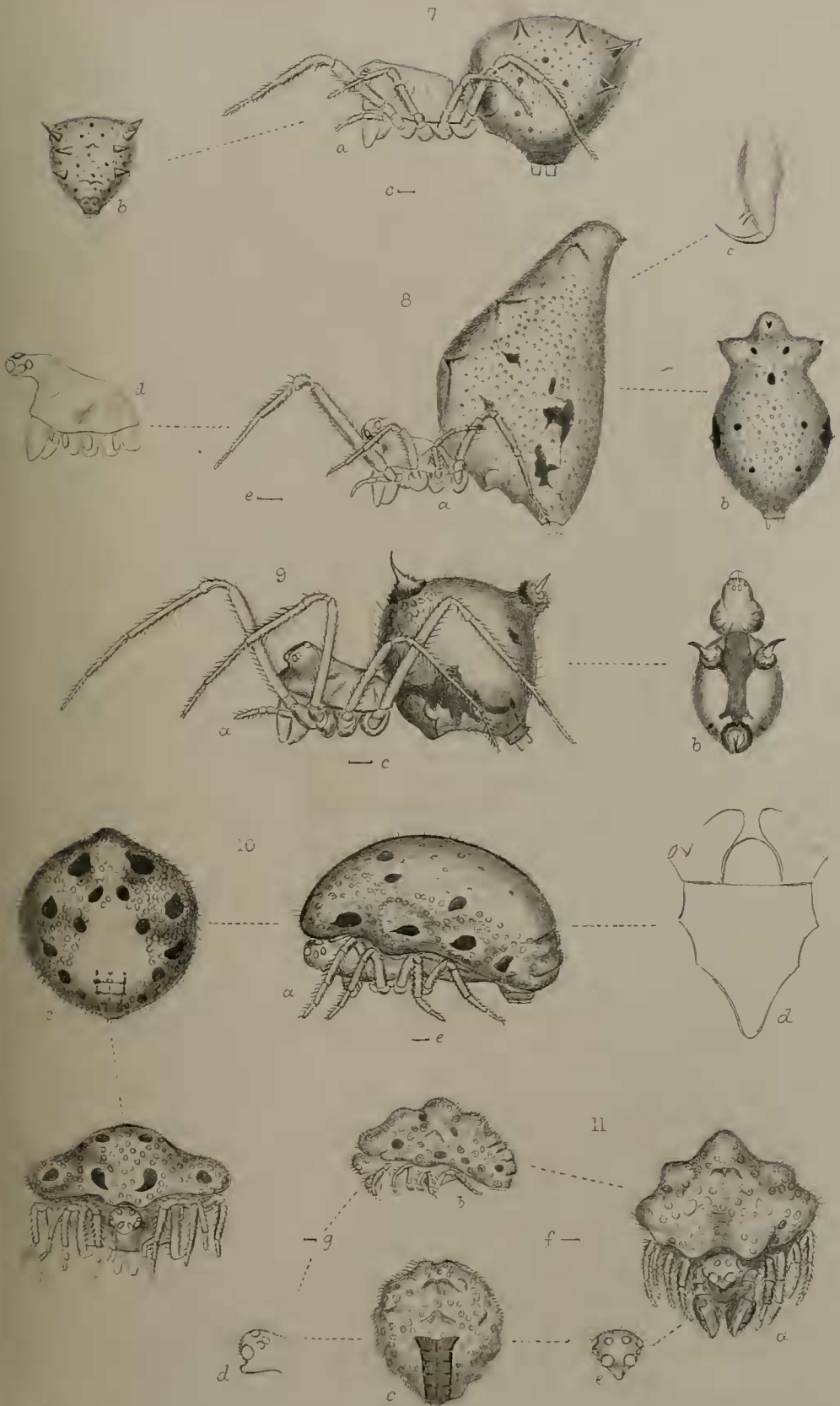
[Received December 2, 1872.]

(Plates XII.—XIV.)

The curious and minute Spiders described in the present paper are a strong disproof of an idea, very common among collectors, that







the *Micros* of the Exotic Articulata are less worth the trouble of collecting than the *Macros*. It arises, I suppose, chiefly from the comparatively unmarketable nature of the former; at any rate the consequence is that almost every collector crams his boxes or his bottles with the larger species, many of which we receive over and over again, *usque ad nauseam*, simply because they are large or brightly coloured. If one were to judge, in regard to Spiders, from the collections received from professional or regular collectors in tropical regions, it might be thought that there were there few or none of those very minute Spiders such as we find to be the staple of our temperate climates. In the collection, however, received from Ceylon, through the kindness of Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites, this idea is abundantly dispelled. *Hundreds*, I may say, of the species in these collections are exceedingly minute, and all of them of the greatest interest. Some of them, such as those here described, *Tetrablemma*, *Phoroncidia*, and *Stegosoma*, with others described in P. Z. S. Nov. 1870, are among the most remarkable forms known, while numerous others of equal interest yet remain to be described. The reason why Mr. Thwaites's collections are thus rich in the Micro-Araneæ is not (I feel sure) because Ceylon is more prolific than other tropical parts, but simply because the collections were made by "non-collectors." A "collector" turns over débris, or bark, or stones, or beats bushes and trees, and then picks and chooses according to what he thinks is most striking at the moment, or only what he believes to be different from what he has secured before, or perhaps what will sell best; and often (among Spiders) he sets down most of the small specimens as immature examples of larger ones; and thus while he is securing a few of the large and gaily coloured individuals, the thousand minute ones escape. The "non-collector," on the contrary, especially if he is a "native," secures every thing he can lay his fingers upon, regardless of form, size, or colour, or whether he has already obtained examples of the same or not. To this solely I attribute the richness of the collections received from Ceylon. They were made by one or two of the native workmen in the Royal Botanic Gardens during their leisure hours. These men appear to have followed implicitly the instructions impressed upon them by Mr. Thwaites, and to have bottled, mostly in the gardens themselves, every thing in the shape of a Spider that they could find. The consequence is that there are, as one might expect, numerous examples of some few common species; but at the same time there are numbers of minute rarities which we should never have got had not the collectors bottled, indiscriminately, every thing that their search laid bare. For discovering the articulated treasures of a tropical district, commend me to a few active and intelligent "natives," who will very soon produce the largest part of what the district holds; while a "collector," with a fancied (but often an imperfect) knowledge of species, picks and chooses, and lets go a hundred novelties while he is securing a few probably already well-known forms.

All, except two, of the Spiders described in the present paper are

from Ceylon ; of the others, one is from the Rio Grande in South America, and the locality of the other is unknown.

Further remark on these Spiders is here unnecessary, as the fullest possible details are given in the following descriptions.

Of one, however, *Tetrablemma*, it may be noticed as a striking fact that this, only the second four-eyed Spider known, should be so far removed from any recognizable affinity to the former one (*Miagrammopes*, Cambr., Journ. Linn. Soc. vol. x. p. 398, pl. 14). It is very difficult to assign with any confidence the systematic position of *Tetrablemma*. The situation as well as the number of the eyes is very remarkable—the former, I believe, without any parallel among Spiders, being placed contiguous to each other in a circular group, quite at the thoracic junction. While *Miagrammopes*, therefore, is unmistakably allied to *Mithras* and to the *Epeïrides*, *Tetrablemma* appears to come near to the *Dysderides* and *Drassides*, bearing at the same time some general resemblance to *Æcobius* ; and it is between these groups that it is, provisionally at least, now placed.

Fam. TETRABLEMMIDES.

The position of the genus *Tetrablemma*, of which only at present this family consists, is, as before noticed, by no means certain ; but its nearest affinities appear to be between the *Æcobiides* and *Dysderides*.

Nov. gen. TETRABLEMMA.

Cephalothorax broad, oval, rising above from all sides into a somewhat subconical form.

Eyes 4, large, but of unequal size, and closely grouped round a strongish circular eminence on the centre of the cephalothorax.

Legs short, moderately strong.

Maxillæ strong, greatly enlarged and rounded at their bases on the outer sides ; extremities going off into a point on the inner sides, strongly inclined towards the labium.

Labium small, short, somewhat triangular ; *sternum* large, truncate before, rounded behind.

Abdomen of regular oval form, covered with a corneous shield, furnished above the sides and hinder slope with longitudinal corneous folds ; spiracular plates confluent and of large size, covering the larger portion of the underside, and followed by another sub-abdominal plate. *Spinners* 4, united in a cluster ensheathed in a corneous kind of envelope, and placed beneath the hinder extremity of the abdomen.

TETRABLEMMA MEDIOCULATUM, sp. nov. (Plate XII. fig. 1)

Male adult, length $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

This exceedingly curious Spider is of a nearly uniform bright reddish orange-brown colour ; the form of the cephalothorax is very remarkable, looking like an inverted cullender, a little prominent near its apex in front. On the margin of this prominence are some small blunt black projecting corneous points, surmounted by a few hairs ; the normal furrows are almost obsolete, so that the caput is scarcely

traceable, though comprising the larger portion of the cephalothorax ; the lower margin of the clypeus is prominent at the middle. Towards the margin of the thoracic portion are some raised points or granulations, the lateral margins of the caput being also set with a single line of small prominent points.

The *eyes* (four in number, pearly white and of large size) occupy the tubercular eminence which forms the apex of the cephalothorax ; they are contiguous, and form a crescent whose open side is behind : the two foremost eyes are considerably the largest.

The *legs* are moderately strong, short, not very unequal in length, and furnished sparingly with hairs ; their relative length appeared to be 1, 4, 2, 3. Terminal tarsal claws exist, but their number and exact construction could not be satisfactorily ascertained with the only optical instruments I possess.

The *palpi* are short ; radial and cubital joints short, the former strongest ; the digital joint is of a simple oval form, and appeared to have no concavity ; palpal organs very large, simple, and of a somewhat irregular pyriform shape, with a longish strong curved black tapering sharp-pointed spine projecting from their extremity.

Falces moderately strong, of a somewhat conical form, pinched in at their extremities, which are furnished with a small curved fang ; each falx has a long, nearly perpendicular and slightly curved projection at its base ; this projection is equal in length to the rest of the falx.

Maxillæ, labium, and sternum (*vide* characters of the genus).

Abdomen rather large, and projecting considerably over the thorax ; it is of a regular oval form, somewhat flattened above, where it is completely encased in a sort of corneous shield : the sides are steep and covered with three longitudinal corneous folds ; these are separate from others, which are transverse on the hinder part, but follow the same linear direction as the lateral ones. The underside is two parts out of three covered by a larger corneous spiracular plate, near behind which the two apertures leading to the spiracles are visible ; and behind them again is another oblong transverse plate of the same nature ; near the lateral margins of these plates, and between them and the lower lateral corneous fold, is a single row of small rudimentary plates, looking like red-brown spots. The *spinners* are four in number, of equal length, and united in a kind of corneous case or sheath of a truncate-cone form, and placed under the end of the abdomen.

A single adult male of this most remarkable little Spider was contained in a collection of Arachnida received from Ceylon from Mr. J. H. K. Thwaites in 1871. I have not been able to ascertain any thing as to its habits or habitat.

Fam. PALPIMANIDES.

Nov. gen. PACHYPUS.

This genus is very nearly allied to *Otiothops* (Macleay, Ann. Nat. Hist., Sept. 1838, pl. ii. fig. 5) ; and but for the following differ-

ences I should have determined it, without hesitation, from its exceedingly similar general character and appearance, to have been identical with that remarkable genus.

Taking, then, the general characters of the two as very nearly similar, the distinctions between *Otiothops* (as described and figured by Macleay) and *Pachypus* are as follows:—

The *legs of the first pair* consist of the normal number (7) of joints, instead of 6, as in *Otiothops*; and these are furnished with terminal tarsal claws, whereas in *Otiothops* there are none on the legs of the first pair. The tarsal claws (of all the legs) are three, whereas those of *Otiothops*, on the legs of the three hinder pairs, are but two.

The *spinners* are two in number, while in *Otiothops* Macleay states them to be six.

The above differences show a nearer approach in some respects to *Palpimanus* (Duf.) than even to *Otiothops*; but although remarkably similar in colour, appearance, the form of the legs, and number of spinners, to *Palpimanus*, the position of the eyes is so strikingly dissimilar, as to make it impossible to include them in the same genus.

PACHYPUS MACLEAYI, sp. n. (Plate XII. fig. 2.)

Male adult, length 2 lines.

The cephalothorax is oval and has a smooth surface destitute of hairs, and almost equally convex on all parts of the upperside except behind, where it is a little higher (when looked at in profile) than in front; and the hind slope is rather abrupt; the normal furrows and indentations are obsolete, except a central longitudinal indentation on the hinder slope, indicating the thoracic junction; its colour is a deep but clear and bright red-brown; the surface smooth and destitute of hairs; and the height of the clypeus is nearly about half that of the facial space.

The *eyes* are unequal in size, and in four pairs or two transverse rows equal in their lengths and curves, which are directed from each other; those of the two central pairs form very nearly a square, the hind centrals being very small, and the fore centrals large, by far the largest of the eight; the former are considerably separated from each other, while the latter are nearly contiguous one to the other; those of each lateral pair are also contiguous to each other, and seated on a slight tubercle.

The *legs* are moderate in length—their relative length being 1, 4, 2, 3; and their colour is rather paler than that of the cephalothorax; those of the first pair have the basal (first) and third joints of remarkable strength; the point of junction between the second and third joints is of ordinary size, but the latter immediately thence enlarges above in an excessively protuberant form; a similar character is discernible in the corresponding portion of all the legs, but in a much less highly developed way. The genual joints (especially of the first pair) are long and enlarge gradually to their fore extremities; in the first pair of legs this joint slightly exceeds the tibial joint in length, and is also stronger. The metatarsus is but half the length of the tibia, while the tarsus is nearly double its length and clavate

in form, the point of junction being very small; on the inner side of the tarsus and metatarsus and a portion of the tibia is a compact fringe of close-set hairs. The tarsi of all the legs terminate with three claws, the superior pair being slightly of an S form, the inferior one much smaller and sharply bent downwards; the tarsal claws of the first pair of legs are smaller than those of the rest, those of the fourth pair being the strongest and most conspicuous.

In the form of the legs consists one of the most conspicuous resemblances between *Otiotrops* and *Palpimanus*; they are furnished only (and inconspicuously) with hairs.

The *palpi* are short and strong, similar to the legs in colour, and similarly furnished with hairs. The radial is stronger than the cubital joint, and is of a somewhat protuberant or tumid form on the upperside: the digital joint is long and of a somewhat tapering form; its length exceeds that of the radial and cubital joints together. The palpal organs are large and well-developed, but simple, consisting chiefly of a large and nearly globular corneous lobe with some small projections and spines at their fore extremity.

The *fulces* are of moderate size, vertical, and subconical in form.

The *maxillæ* are strong, curved, inclined towards and over the labium, and considerably enlarged near the middle on their outer sides; the palpi are inserted low down and almost behind them (as looked at from the underside of the spider).

The *labium* is of a somewhat subtriangular form, its sides rather curvilinear, and its apex pointed.

The *sternum* is large and of an elongate heart-shape; its surface is covered thickly with small punctuose marks. The *fulces*, *maxillæ*, labium, and sternum are all nearly similar in colour to the cephalothorax, the sternum being perhaps a little darker than the rest.

The *abdomen* is of a short oval form, moderately convex above, blunter and slightly broader at the hinder than at the fore extremity; its colour on the sides and upperside is a deep chocolate-red-brown, minutely mottled with yellowish; the epidermis is of a somewhat coriaceous texture, and sparingly clothed with short fine hairs; when looked at from beneath, the pedicle which joins it to the thorax is of a shining corneous nature, of a deep red-brown colour, and continuous with the similarly coloured and united spiracular plates. Continuous with these and spreading upwards and forwards over the sides in an oblique direction, a considerable portion of the underside of the abdomen is of a coriaceous texture and of a shining yellowish red-brown colour; behind this, for a small space towards the spinners, the colour of the abdomen is pale yellowish. The spinners are two in number, very short, contiguous to each other, and of a pale whitish-yellow colour.

The adult female is rather larger than the male, but similar in colours and general characters; immature examples of both sexes were of a more or less pale orange-yellow colour on all the fore parts, the abdomen being whitish drab-yellow. Adults as well as immature examples of both sexes were received from Ceylon from Mr. Thwaites in 1871.

Fam. PODOPTHALMIDES.

Nov. gen. LABDACUS (nom. prop.).

Eyes 8, unequal in size; the four largest form a transverse curved row on the summit of the caput, the curve directed forwards: in front of and near to each of the lateral eyes of this row is another minute eye, much paler in colour and therefore less easy to be seen; and in front of the two central eyes is a much shorter transverse row of two eyes, near together and placed immediately on the lower margin of the clypeus.

Cephalothorax rather Thomisiform, broad, oval, truncated at both ends; caput elevated above thorax, and produced a little forwards; clypeus prominent.

Abdomen elongate, tapering a little towards the spinners, and constricted laterally at two points.

Legs long, tolerably strong, relative length 4, 1, 2, 3; terminal (or tarsal) claws 3.

Maxillæ strong, moderately long, broad, enlarged and rounded at their extremities, and straight.

Labium rather more than two thirds the length of the maxillæ, oblong in form, rounded at the apex, in the centre of which is a small notch, and with the upper half enlarged on all sides in a sort of mushroom shape; this character of labium is frequently seen in Spiders of the genus *Melanophora* (fam. Drassides).

LABDACUS MONASTOIDES, sp. n. (Plate XII. fig. 3.)

Female adult, length $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

This remarkable Spider bears great resemblance to Spiders of the genus *Monastes* (Lucas). It is of a uniform yellow colour, the sides of the abdomen (in the constricted parts chiefly) being suffused with brownish red.

The *cephalothorax* is broad, oval, truncate at either extremity, constricted laterally on the margins at the junction of the caput and thorax. Caput rather elevated; clypeus broad and prominent; normal grooves and indentations moderately strong.

Eyes 8 in number, and situated on black tubercles, in position as above described; the two central eyes of the hinder row, which embraces nearly the whole width of the caput, are nearer together than each is to the lateral on its side, and the space which separates them from each other is about equal to once and a half an eye's diameter; the interval between each of the fore centrals, which are much smaller, is about equal to two diameters, while the space between each of them and the hind central eye nearest to it is rather greater than that between the hind centrals; those of the hinder row are very nearly equal in size; the laterals of this row have a side aspect, and the tubercles on which they are placed are stronger than the rest.

Legs rather long, moderately strong; those of the first and fourth pairs do not differ much in length, the fourth being a little the longest; they are furnished with hairs and spines; of the latter two parallel lon-

gitudinal rows of long strong sessile ones occupy the undersides of the tibiæ and metatarsi, chiefly of the first two pairs; underneath the tibiæ and metatarsi of the fourth pair is a peculiar row of close-set spine-like bristles of uniform length. Each tarsus terminates with three curved claws, the superior ones much the strongest, and pectinated about the middle, the inferior claw simple and strongly bent downwards.

Palpi moderately long and strong, furnished with hairs and spiny bristles of considerable length, chiefly on the radial and digital joints, the latter also terminating with a curved claw.

Fulces long and strong, profile-line rounded.

Maxillæ and *labium* (see characters of genus).

Sternum oval, pointed behind.

Abdomen elongate-oblong, rather broader before than behind, constricted laterally about the middle and again near the spinners; its colour is yellow, marked on the upperside, chiefly in the constrictions, with brownish red. An elongate somewhat diamond-shaped longitudinal marking, sharp-pointed at its hinder extremity and truncate before, occupies the central line of the fore half of the upperside; this marking is of a dull opaque yellowish brown colour; and from the slightly angular point on either of its sides is a short line directed backward on each side also; but nearer the fore extremity of the abdomen is a small punctured dot; and following the hinder point of the above marking and almost close to it are two small red-brown elongate dots in a transverse line; the upper surface is very sparingly clothed with short fine hairs; but underneath near the spinners are some long prominent slender ones.

Spinners 6 (?), prominent, but moderate in length and strength; those of the superior pair are two-jointed, those of the inferior pair rather shorter but stronger and one-jointed. Genital aperture duplex, and with a shiving black margin; its form is peculiar (see fig. 3, *f*, Plate XII.).

A single adult female example of this Spider was found by Mr. William Rogers (son of Mr. Henry Rogers, of Freshwater, Isle of Wight) on the Rio Grande, Brazil, and was forwarded to me in August 1872. Although presenting a very Thomisiform appearance, it has evidently a closer affinity in some respects to the Lycosides, and in others to the Agelenides; its nearest congeneric allies are probably the curious genus *Podophthalma* (F. de B. Capello) and *Triclaria* (C. Koch); but the position of its eyes and other characters preclude its being included in either of those genera, with which, however, I think it must be united in the family Podophthalmides, already formed, in an MS. scheme, to receive Capello's genus.

Fam. THOMISIDES.

Genus THOMISUS (Bl.).

THOMISUS PROSPER, sp. n. (Plate XIII. fig. 4.)

Female adult, length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

The *cephalothorax* of this Spider is of a peculiar form; and its profile-line forms a strong and equal curve; when looked at from

above, it is almost round except the fore part, where the clypeus juts forward in a broad and square form. Its colour is a deep brown, marked and mottled with yellowish and with a yellow margin, the caput being furnished with short erect bristly hairs; but the example was much damaged, so that little beyond the form and colour of the cephalothorax, and the position of the eyes, could be ascertained with certainty.

The *eyes* are very minute, forming two parallel curved rows, which occupy the whole width of the caput, those of the lateral pairs being the largest, the fore laterals largest of the eight, seated on a strong tubercle, and separated by a tolerable interval from the hind laterals; between the two lateral pairs and rather in front of their straight line the four central eyes form a small quadrangular figure, whose fore side is the shortest; the height of the clypeus is equal to the longitudinal diameter of the figure formed by these four small eyes. The *falces* are short, strong, rather projecting, and equal to the facial space in length.

The *legs* do not differ much in length, their relative length being apparently 2, 1, 4, 3, the difference between 2-1 and 4-3 being very slight.

The abdomen was too much damaged to enable any description to be given; but the peculiar form of the caput (*vide* Plate XIII. fig. 4 *a, b, c, e*) distinguishes it at once from any described species known to me. The labium appeared to be longer than broad, somewhat elongated and pointed at its apex. The figures given of the labium and maxillæ are, it is believed, tolerably correct. When the now numerous Spiders of the genus *Thomisus* (Bl.) are divided, this Spider will probably form one of the genus *Xysticus* (Koch). A single example is in the Hope Collection at the University Museum, Oxford; but its locality is unknown.

THOMISUS OPPORTUNUS, sp. n. (Plate XIII. fig. 5.)

Female adult, length $1\frac{1}{8}$ line.

The *cephalothorax* of this species is massive and nearly square, with the corners rounded off, very convex above, the sides nearly vertical, and the hind slope abrupt, giving it a very Salticiform appearance; its surface is glossy, and the normal grooves and indentations are quite obsolete; the colour is deep red chestnut-brown, darkest in front, owing to the eyes being seated on largish black spots, and it is sparingly furnished with a few short hairs; the height of the clypeus equals nearly about one third that of the facial space.

The *eyes* are unequal in size, and though preserving the Thomsi-form position, yet occupy a larger space on the fore part of the caput than usual, the laterals being far more distant from each other than ordinarily; in fact they may be best described as in three transverse lines, 4, 2, 2.

The laterals of the first or foremost row (which consists of four eyes) are large, far the largest of the eight, and occupy the extreme fore corners of the upperside of the caput; the two centrals of this row are small and separated from each other by about an eye's

diameter or rather more, and they are rather in advance of the straight line formed by the fore lateral eyes: behind the fore centrals, and forming with them a quadrangular figure whose hinder side is considerably longer than its fore side, are the two eyes which form the second row; these are exceedingly minute and very difficult to see even with a lens; and behind them are the two eyes forming the third line; these are rather nearer together than the fore laterals and considerably less in size than those, but a good deal larger than the rest; the length of the line which they form is more than double of that formed by each lateral pair; the two eyes of the second row are about equally distant from those of the first and third, and each of them forms the apex of an isosceles triangle with the base formed by the two lateral eyes nearest to them.

The *legs* are moderately long but rather slender; those of the first and second pairs are much longer than those of the third and fourth, the second being rather the longest, and the third rather the shortest. Their colour is pale yellow, the femora of the first two pairs being tinged with orange-brown, and having a broad longitudinal deep-reddish-brown stripe throughout their length both before and behind. They are furnished with hairs and longish slender spines; and each tarsus terminates with two claws. The *falces* are short, strong, vertical, and subconical in form, and rather darker in colour than the cephalothorax. The *palpi* are short, slender, and similar to the legs in colour. The *maxillæ* and *labium* do not differ in form from those of this genus in general; and their colour, with that of the sternum, is dark yellowish brown.

The *abdomen* is of a short oval form, very convex above, and rather broader behind than before, where it projects forwards just enough to fit on to and cover the hind slope of the cephalothorax. It is sparingly clothed with hairs; and its colour is palish yellow, marked on the upperside with four large black patches, which leave the yellow ground-colour in the form of a cross; the sides are also each marked with a strong black patch, each patch meeting the other across the underside of the abdomen a little way from the spinners; the black patches on the upperside vary in extent, in some examples being almost wholly confluent.

The adult male is rather less in size than the female; but the first and second pairs of legs are longer, and the femora are suffused with dark reddish yellow-brown, the tibiæ also being bright red-brown. The palpi are short, not strong, but of a dark reddish-brown colour, except the cubital joint, which is yellow; the radial joint is of the same length and strength as the cubital, being broadest in front, and having a not very large bluntish pointed apophysis from its extremity on the underside; the digital joint is oval, pointed at its extremity, not very large, but exceeding in length that of the radial and cubital together. The palpal organs are neither prominent nor complex, apparently consisting of a flattish round corneous lobe, with a pointed black spine issuing from near their inner extremity. The abdomen of the male has the upperside covered with a stoutish coriaceous shining shield clothed with a few small bristles, the sides and hinder

part being longitudinally wrinkled ; but the pattern described from the female is visible on the upperside, though less distinctly, owing to the yellow ground-colour of the female being replaced in the male by a red-brown similar to that of the cephalothorax; the black patches (in the two males examined) are also of smaller extent, and occupy the four corners of the upperside, leaving a strong well-defined and almost regular Greek cross of a red-brown colour.

Four adult females and two males of this pretty species were contained in the Ceylon collection received from Mr. Thwaites in 1871.

Subfam. PHILODROMINÆ.

Nov. gen. AMYCLE (nom. propr.).

Cephalothorax short-oval, the hinder extremity the most pointed, very convex above, almost subconical, caput and thorax being confluent.

Abdomen elongate, broader behind than in front, and constricted across the middle, mostly on the sides and upperside.

Eyes eight, unequal in size, occupying a large area rather in front of the apex of caput and thorax, and forming two quadrangular figures, one within the other; the outer quadrangle greatly the largest, and formed by the four largest eyes, the inner one situated on the fore margin of the outer one.

Maxillæ long, slightly hollow both on the inner and outer margins (looked at from above with the Spider flat on its back), rather rounded and enlarged on the outer extremities, and inclined towards the labium.

Labium oblong, with the apex somewhat pointed.

Legs slender, apparently laterigrade, those of the first two pairs longer than those of the third and fourth, relative length 2, 1, 4, 3; terminal tarsal claws *two*.

AMYCLE FORTICEPS, sp. n. (Pl. XIII. fig. 6.)

Male adult, length $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

The *cephalothorax* of this odd and rather Salticiform-looking Spider has the appearance (when looked at in profile) of the hinder part having been trimmed off, the thoracic region being greatly curtailed, while the caput is exaggerated; and the normal grooves and indentations are scarcely visible; the height of the cephalothorax is more than two thirds of that of the length, its colour is orange-yellow; and there are a few erect black bristles within the ocular area.

The *eyes* are on tubercles of a paler colour than the surrounding surface; those of the outer (or largest) quadrangle are rather large, and the tubercles on which they are seated are much the strongest. This quadrangle is rather greater in its transverse than in its longitudinal diameter, and its fore side is rather shorter than its hinder one; on the whole it is not far short of being a square: the inner quadrangle (placed within the larger one) is small, and the four eyes forming it are minute; but its general proportions are not very different from those of the larger one; its foremost pair of eyes are (when looked at from the front) a little above the straight line of those

which form the front of the large quadrangle; and these four eyes are about equally separated from each other. A great similarity may be observed in the position of the eyes of this Spider to those of Spiders of the genus *Eresus*, though there is no near affinity at all between them in other respects, belonging, indeed, as they do, to a widely distant family; the height of the clypeus equals half that of the facial space.

The *legs* are long and slender, of an orange-yellow colour, except the tarsi, which, as well as the outer sides of the genual, tibial, and metatarsal joints, are of a whitish cream-colour; those of the second pair are a little longer than those of the first, and those of the third pair are much the shortest; they are furnished sparingly with hairs and a very few fine spines; each tarsus terminates with two curved pectinated claws, beneath which is a small scopula.

The *palpi* are short, and similar in colour to the legs: the radial and cubital joints are very short but of equal length; the former is strongest and has a small pointed spine-like apophysis at its outer extremity; the digital joint is large and of a flattish broad oval form pointed in front. The palpal organs are simple and encircled by a black filiform spine; and another short one has its prominent point near the point of the radial apophysis.

Falces short, moderately strong, straight, and nearly vertical, and similar in colour to the cephalothorax.

The *maxillæ* and *labium* are of a rather paler hue.

Sternum heart-shaped and yellow.

The *abdomen* is double the length of the cephalothorax, and narrow, the hinder portion being the broadest and rather rounded; the sides and middle of the upperside are shrunken in or constricted; it is very sparingly clothed with hairs; and its colour is dull pale yellow obscurely marked with blackish brown on the fore part and sides, with some transverse slightly angular lines or narrow bars of the same colour across the hinder part of the upperside; there are also some curved oblique rows of pale spots on the sides, formed by small tufts of pale hairs; these are less conspicuous in the male than in the female. On either side of the hinder part of the abdomen near the spinners is a large round conspicuous black spot; the spinners are six in number, rather large, not long, those of the inferior pair being the largest. The female is rather larger, but in colours and markings resembles the male.

Of this curious and anomalous-looking Thomisid, which might be easily mistaken at first sight for one of the Salticids, several examples (including both sexes) were received from Ceylon, from Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.

Fam. THERIDIIDES.

Genus PHORONCIDIA (Westw.).

PHORONCIDIA THWAITESII.

Phoroncidia thwaitesii, Cambr. Journ. Linn. Soc. vol. x. p. 270, pl. 9. figs. 17-21.

Since the publication of the description and figures of the female